seemp of the Grand Duke Michael, whenever I asked seemp of the Grand Duke Michael, whenever I asked is what station this or that was, replied at first with its what he iscular description as correct as that with which he iscular description as correct as that with which he iscular description as correct as that with which he iscular description are too. Where are we now?" Now we are at breakfast; now we are approaching show we are at breakfast; now we are approaching seed dinner behind that lake. The green roots in as see dinner behind that lake. The green roots in as see dinner behind that lake. The green roots in the seed dinner behind that lake. The green roots in a see dinner behind that lake. The green roots in the seed with the booths ranged in semi-circle down the lage with the booths ranged in semi-circle down the lage with the booths ranged in semi-circle down the lage with the behind the second meal betters, in the second meal better. Every place wore a uniform, and second is the second meal second in the second in the second is the second meal second to other along the line—not in the season better to the railway. The same blue range, which formed their backgrounds, but in the same manner, placed in the same order. An immense round bottle to the right of the row—a small see next it. Thirty miles further you thought you belied them again glittering in the bright starlight on the selfsame table. Military discipline second to have a hold even of the vessels wherein vodki and quasavere sold. By the time we had traveled into the hours of a magnificent moonlight, almost all the Russians who did not wear uniforms were gay with wine, beer and spirits. A young, broad-faced, good-humored individual, "at supper," assured 150 people that he had septend in six weeks during a visit to Loadon, and told me that he was a "Russian King." As I looked astended in six weeks during a visit to Loadon, and told me that he was a "Russian King." As I looked astended in six weeks during a visit to Loadon, and he proceeded to h emp of the Grand Duke Michael, whenever I asked

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH-CORK AND NEW-From The Cork Reporter,

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH—CORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

From The Cork Reporter.

We shall first direct attention to the geographical position of the points on either side of the Atlantic which it is intended shall be thus linked together. These are St. John's Newfoundland, the most western harbor of the British Isles. Besides the propingaily of these ports, they have the additional advantage of lying ainsot in the same parallel of latitude, so that the line may stretch direct between them. A glance at the map will show that the mighty waters of the St. Lawrence, swollen with the tributes of the great American lakes, has cut the Island of Newfoundland from the continent. Therefore it was necessary to lay a submarine cable between it and the mainland; this has been accomplished, and the telegraph across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a distance of eighty-five miles, has been laid, and is now in full operation. This will cuable direct communication from New-York to St. John's, a distance of 1,780 miles, but then the wide cean has only been reached, and the problem still must be solved—how is it to be crossed? At first it was contemplated that the line should go to Labrador, Greenland, Iseland, the Ferroe Isles, and so to Europe by successive stages; but to such a roundabout journey liner were insurmountable objections, into which we need not enter. Ice has to be especially guarded against, and ground where anchors may caich in the line must be avoided; consequently, very deep water is a desideratum, and this presents itself, at once, as you leave the ciffs of Newfoundland. Nineteen hunded miles of ocean must then be crossed, and, as we formerly observed, facilities for the undertaking exist such as no equal extent of the globe can parallel. The cable, to allow for the inequalities of the ground and other respective destinations. The wires will enable them during the entire process to telegraph each to the other at will, so that their combined movements will be, as it were, at the direction of one mind. We have remarked how much such length the amount of copper used in the wire becomes an object of the gravest consideration in determining its expense. Now, in telegraphs above ground it has been found that the facility of transmitting a current has increased with the enlarged size of the wire. The electricity has, as it were, a broader path to move on. Thus an imperfect conductor can compensate for its defective state of conduction, by increase of volume. Take, for instance, the two metals, copper and iron. Ilon offers seven times the resistance of copper to the passage of an electric current, but by propertionally increasing the size of the iron wire, electricity will be readily transmitted through it as through the better conducting metal; and consequently iron wires one-sixth of an inch in diameter, are used in the telegraphs of this country. It was dreaded, from such a course of reasoning, that so enormous a line should not only be of the best conducting material, but that it should also be of great thickness, which would vastly enhance the expenses, but Dr. Whitehouse, who is one of the greatest existing authorities upon this branch of science, has, in a series of over 4,000 experiments, demonstrated that not the same, but rather an opposite condition, operates in sabmarine lines. It is to be remarked that the wires here are thoroughly isolated, so that the charge sent into one resembles the charging of a Leyden jar, and, consequently, the smaller, within certain limits, the wire in which is to be charged, the more effective the operation of the electricity will be. This is a result of the most important character, for otherwise the company would have been put to enormous cost in employing larger wires, which would, in fact, have been only operative to retard the telegraphic action. So necessary is it in physical science, at every new step, by actual experiment to interrogate nature, which is, as Bacon finely says, the true office of man, who is her iminister and interpreter. Dr. Whitehouse has also invented a machine by which, if

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

One of the latest vessels which have sailed for America carried out very important communications. On Thursday night the gentleman who represented the State of Honduras in the conferences between the representatives of her Majesty and of the United States of America left this country, to return, we believe, to their respective posts; M. Herren being the Envoy of the State of Honduras accredited to the Government of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and M. Alvarado bearing credentials addressed to the Government of the United States of America. It is no secre that those gentlemen depart in a highly gratified frame of mind, having accomplished the object of their mission. The object was, indeed, one of considerable interest for greater States than the small, but independent and sovereign province of Honduras. Our readers will remember that the States of Central America occupy what seems destined to be the great highway across the globe from Western Europe to the extreme East. Their political power is small; their ability to control the course of affairs insufficient. On a superficial glance, Great Britain and the United States had rival interests in obtaining the guaranty for the transit across that part of the continent, a transit which desirably unites the eastern and western shores of the great Republic, and gives England a direct route as a frankets and colonies in the far East. They resolved the to contend, but to combine, and hence the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. That document, as so often happens in the search for definite stipulations, failed to comprise all the conditions essential to a complete understanding respecting every branch the litting states were the only indees. A reference to a third party invelved the risk of further complications, as we have seen exemplified in previous mediations between the two countries. It was under these circumstances that the little State of Honduras, with an intel From The London Globe.

ligent eye to the opportunity, presented, in the most modest tone, a claim to a portion of the territory which was in dispute. The United States maintained that the Clayton-Balwer Treaty procluded Great Britain from continuing the occupation of the Island of Rustan and the others of the Bay Islands group; Great Britain stood upon the facts antecedent to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. There seemed a dead lock, when Honduras, by its representatives, ingenuously put in its claim to dependencies which are geographically annexed to its shores. This claim, preferred with great intelligence, was not repelled; but, after a friendly negotiation, the plenipotentiaries of Honduras have effected a treaty, which, on the one part, cedes the islands in question to the State of Honduras have effected a treaty, which, on the one part, cedes the islands in question to the State of Honduras, and on the other gives certain guarantees for the neutrality and security of transit in so much of the territory of "Central America" as falls under the coatrol of the Government of Honduras. Indeed, the interests of Honduras pledge her to the maintenance of neutrality and free transit, and we understand that the conclusion of this arrangement has given a decided impulse to the plan for establishing a really efficient transit across the Isthmus. The arrangement with Honduras had a further beneficial effect. Seeing the progress thus made toward placing the Central American Territory under a neutral guarantee, the Government of the United States made propositions intended to facilitate a more general settlement of the other branches of the question at issue. It is now no secret that these more recent propositions were met in a corresponding spirit; and the American Minister at this Court has been enabled to forward a communication which is believed likely to be satisfactory to his Government. Of course such a communication which is believed likely to be satisfactory to his Government. Of course such a communication awaits the consideration by the S

The incident that has caused most excitement in London is the stoppage of the Royal British Joint Stock Bank. This bank transacted a large amount of business, and had branches at Islington, in the Borough of Southwark, and Lambeth. Application has been made to the Courts of Bankruptcy. About 300 persons held stock in the Bank, and as the liability was not limited, they are individually liable to the extent of their means. Reports say that the prospects of the assets are very unsatisfactory, and that the ruin will be total to all concerned.

The present state of affairs in Congress excites much attention in Britain, although its precise bearings are not very clearly understood. The London Duily News has an editorial on the subject.

The London Times, in an editorial on the harvest, says that thus far there is no prospect of prices receding to a point injurious to agricultural interests; but there is little doubt of that plenty which is necessary for the interests of trade and the comfort of the people at large. From the Continent of Europe the accounts of the harvest are still more favorable.

The European and Indian Junction Telegraph Company has obtained its certificate of incorporation under the Joint-Stock Companies Act of last session.

Sir Richard Westmacott, the sculptor, died in London on the 1st inst., in his 82d year.

A new Music Hall has just been inaugurated at Birmingham.

It is intended by the citizens of Dublin to give a

mingham.

It is intended by the citizens of Dublin to give a complimentary dinner to 2,000 Irish soldiers from the

Crimea.

The Parliamentary constituents of Mr. Roebuck invited him to meet them the other evening, and presented him with 1,100 guineas and his portrait, as marks of their esteem. Mr. Roebuck made a good political speech on the occasion.

The Parliamentary Committee on Transportation has reported in favor of the revival of transportation of criminals beyond seas. The Committee states that the system of "tickets-of-leave" has not been in operation sufficiently long to afford a fair test, but it is founded on just principles.

### SPAIN.

Madrid, Sept. 3.—The Gazette announces the dissolution of the Cortes.

Cholera had entirely ceased at Madrid, and there were but few case in other parts of the country.

The war steamer Hernau Cortes has been ordered to cruise between Malaga and the Spanish possessions in Africa.

The war steamer Heraan Cortes has been ordered to cruise between Malaga and the Spanish possessions in Africa.

Private letters from Madrid fully confirm the statements that have already appeared with respect to the course decided upon by the O'Donnell Ministry. The Constitution of 1845 will be reë-tablished, not, however, as has been asserted, with modifications in a liberal sense. The question of modifications will be left to the new Cortes, to be summoned according to the electoral law of 1837, with election by provinces instead of by districts. The elections will probably be held in November. A new Senate is to be appointed. All these measures are understood to be resolved upon.

M. Zambrano is appointed Spanish Minister to Costa Rica; M. Goni, to Chili, and M. Romea to Equador. The Epoca says that the Government does not mean to appoint a new Minister to Mexico, at present; and that there is some idea of recalling the Ministers from Berlin and Washington. M. Souza, Minister at Constantinople has received his letters of recall.

The sales of national and ecclesiastical property in the Basque Provinces are going on well.

# ITALY.

Mazzini has published in the Journal L'Italia e Popolo an Address to all Italian military men. He reprosches them for submittiff to the dominant power of a few Swiss regiments in the two Sicilies and Rome, as also to that of Austria in the Duchies and Lombardy. He holds up to them the example of France and Eagland, and asks whether a hundred thousand Frenchmen or Englishmen, with arms in their hands, would permit ten or twelve thousand Swiss to keep them down.

There has been a riot at Leghorn, but from the accounts to hand it does not seem to have been political in its objects.

Carrespondence of a London paper says:

"The difficulty between the American Vice-Consul and the Austrian Colonel remains in statu que, the application of the former for redress to the American embassy at Rome having met with no satisfactory response as yet, Mr. Cass, the United States Minister, being absent from Rome, and his substitute having no instructions to act. The American Vice-Consul at Ancona is an Italian, but he will probably not be the less averse to submit to Austrian insults on that account."

count."

The aspect of Neapolitan affairs remains unchanged.

## SWITZERLAND.

INSURRECTION IN NEUFCHATEL.

INSURRECTION IN NEUFCHATEL.

Dispatches to the London papers report as follows:

"BASLE, Sept. 3.—During the past night a Royalist insurrection broke out in Neufchatel. The Royalists seized the chateau, arrested the Councilors of State, and hoisted the Prussian flag. The telegraph is cut. At Chau de Fonds, and in the northern portion of the Canton, the population have taken up arms.

"Second Dispatch.—Paris, Sept. 4, 8 p. m.—According to our latest news, the Federal troops have retaken the town, and the insurgent leader, Count Pourtalis, has been arrested."

## GREECE.

A letter from Munich, of August 28, says:

"The negotiations opened since the arrival of King Otho, in Bavaria, are actively proceeding. Independently of the three great powers interested in the settlement of the succession to the throne of Graece, Austria, as a close relative to our (Bavarian) royal family, takes a part in these negotiations. The object of the recent interview at Aschaffenburg, of the Kings of Bavaria and Greece, was to come to an understanding relative to an identical declaration to be addressed to the Courts of Great Britain, France and Russia, and in which would be stated the views and intentions of King, Otho, with regard to the adoption, after his death, of a Catholic Prince as heir to the thrune of Greece. Prince Adabert of Bavaria, with his bride, the Infanta Amalia of Spain, is expected at Munich early, in September. The Bavarian Government will then make known by a public declaration the Intentions of that Prince, who is spoken of for the throne of Greece, but has raised objections against the obligation imposed by the Constitution on the Sovereigns of that Kingdom to profess the Greek religion."

King Otho has returned in haste homeward. A letter from Munich, of August 28, says:

# TURKEY.

Diplomatic relations between Turkey and Russia had been renewed. M. de Boutenieff, the Russian minister at Constantinopie, had paid his formal visits to the Turkish ministers, and was to present his credentials to the Sultan, on the 25th ult.

The public health of Constantinopie has been good

for a considerable time, and no epidemic has been The Minister of War has resigned.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Sierra Leone dates are to July 13. The rains had been unprecedently heavy, and trade was dull.

Cholera is disappearing from Madeira—five thousand persons had talken victims in a population of sixteen thousand. At Funchal the deaths are now no more than five or six inily.

The United States frigate Jamestown was reported lately at Teneriffe.

Bets to a considerable amount are pending in Hamburg, that the steamship Hammonia, from Cuxhaven Sept. I, for New-York, will make the voyage within fourteen days.

ourteen days.

Incendiary fires continue in the country districts of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Per Asia]. Liverpool. Sept. 5, 1826.

The arrivals of Berladstuffs this week are very heavy, consisting (exclusive of several large cargoes in the river, not reported,) of 583,784 husbels Wirker, 67,077 bushels Corn, 72,284 bbla and 824 bags Flour, from the States and Canada; 74 grs. Wirker from Spain; 5,899 qrs. Wirker, 400 qrs. Corn, from the Mediterranean. Farmers' deliveries of Wirker for the week ending last Saturday, were: 65,753 qrs., at 70.8, against 72,008 qrs., at 72/7 in the corresponding week of last year.

the week ending last Saturday, were: 65,735 qrs., at 70/8, against 72,008 qrs., at 72/7 in the corresponding week of last yeat.

On Tuesday we reported, per Atlantic, a very dull trade in Baradfuffs. Fine Wheat 20-3d. P bashellower, with very little busines; no demand for inferier, and where sales of such were forced, very low and irregular prices had to be taken. Flour dull, and 1/ P bbl. lower. Indian Corn—A slow sale at a reduction of 6d. 21/ P quarter.

The weather has continued very fine; and to-day we had a still more lifeless market. So little was done in any description of Grain, that it is impossible to give correct quotations; but Prime Wheat's could be had at a further decline of 6d. P bush., while other kinds were quite unsalable. FLOUR, with little or no inquiry was again 1/2/ P bbl. cheaper. INDIAN CORN neglected, although obtainable at 1/ P quarter under Tuesday's rates. We quote: WHEAT, Old Red. 6/26/9; White, 8/920/0; New Red., 920/6; White, 10/32/0/6 P 70/6. FLOUR, Philada, and Baltimore. 29/23/2; (Ohio, 32/23/4) P bbl. INDIAN CORN.—Mixed and Yellow 32/6; White, 33/23/5 P quarter.

BEEF quiet, at previous prices.

PORK—No new feature to notice; the demand is limited.

BACOS sells in retail at steady rates, and all now left is likely to be required before the arrival of new.

LABD continues to bring extravagant prices, 78/ having been paid for a small parcel.

Tallow unsettled, and prices fully 1/622/ P cwt. lower. Fine North American S3/264.

ROSIN in good request, at 4/524/7 for common.

BAKS.—Market bare.

COTTON—The demand noted on Tuesday has scarcely been maintained, stocks being freely offered. Prices are no higher since the beginning of the week, but last week's quotations are raised 1-164 P B. In Manchester a good steady business is doing. "Middling" Orleans, 6/1d.; Mobile and Uplands, 6/1d. P B.

United States Siz & Cents, 1867-8	
United States Six & Cents, 1867-8	
Massachusetts Five & Cent Sterling Bonds101 @103	
Pennsylvania Five & Cent Sterlings Bonds 74 @ 75	
Pennsylvania Five & Cent Bonds, 1877 78 @ 80	
Virginia Six & Cent Bonds, 1886	
Maryland Five & Cent Sterling Bonds 90 @ 92	
maryland Five or Cent Sterling Bonds 30 @ 32	
Kentucky Six & Cent Bonds, 1868-72 88 @ 90	
Alabama Five P Cent Bonds 81 @ 83	
Alabama Five & Cent Sterling Bonds 84 @ 86	
Mississippi Six P Ct. Plankroad Bds., 1841-71. 40 @ 42	
Mississippi Five P Cent Union Bank Bonds 15 @ 16	
Tennessee Six & Cent Bonds 86 @ 88	
South Carolina Five & Cent Bonds (Barings'). 94 @ 96	
South Carolina Five P Cent (Palmer's) 87 @ 89	
Illinois Central RR. Seven & Cent, 1875 \$31 @ 84	
Illinois Six P Cents, 1875 82 @ 83	
Illinois Seven & Cent Freeland 88 @ 89	
Michigan Control Vight & Cont. 1960 94 20 95	
Michigan Central Eight & Cent, 1860	
New-York Central Seven & Cents, 1864 921 @ 934	
New-York Six P Cents, 1883	
New-Tork Six of Cents, 1995	
Erie Seven & Cent First Mtge., 1867 98 @100	
Erie Seven & Cent Third Mtge., 1883 87 @ 88	
Erie Seven P Ceut Convertibles, 1862 84 @ 85	
Erie Seven P Cent Sinking Fund, 1875 83 @ 84	
Pennsylvania Central Six & Cent lat M., 1880, 89 @ 90	
Panama Sterling Bonds., 94 @ 96	

NORTH AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION. [By Telegraph.]

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1856.

The North American Convention assembled at 12 o'clock. Two hundred delegates were present. CHANCEY SHAFFER, esq., was chosen as temporary Chairman.

Mr. Shapper, on taking the chair, spoke of the position in which the North Americans have been placed by the action of the Philadelphia Convention He said if they had come out from the party to which they had been connected, they had but joined themselves to the People's Party.

He trusted that the action of the Convention would

be such as would tend to unite all the liberty-loving men of the State.
Storm V. Boyd of Albany was chosen Secretary.

On motion the Chair was authorized to name the Committee on permanent organization, selecting one

from each Judicial District.

The Chair named the Committee, as follows: 1st District, George Law; 2d, Luther Caldwell; 3d, Jno. S. Slingerland; 4th, Dau. S. Bright; 5th, Robt. Frazer; 6th, Wm. M. Ely; 7th, N. P. Colby; 8th,

Augustus Raynor.
Mr. Law declined to serve, when the Chair appointed Richard Mott in his place.

The Committee on Credentials was then appointed,

as follows: 1st District, D. A. Baldwin; 2d, Wm. Durne; 3d. Silas Seymour; 4th, Royal A. Barnum; 5th, Ira Betts;

6th, H. L. Green; 7th, F. H. Ruggles; 8th, Ambro The Convention here adjourned till 4 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The North Americans reassembled at 4 o'clock, and the Committee reported WM. W. CAMPBELL of Otsego permanent President.

Mr. CAMPBELL, on taking the chair, made a brief address, ectting forth the objects of the North Americans. The Constitution, he said, had wisely provided that so man of foreign birth, although a citisen, should ecome President. The Constitution had also provided that when a foreign-born man took the oath of allegiance to this country, he should renounce all alle-giance to any foreign power or potentate in all matters.

After a review of the patriotic principles advocated by the founders of the Republic Mr. Campbell pro-ceeded to declare that another great principle dear to Americans was freedom of territory. This was now violated and in danger of further injury at the hands of violated and in danger of further injury at the hands of the Slave Power. When in Congress as a Native American, he had opposed Slavvery in every instance. The true spirit of Americanism required opposition to Slavery extension, while granting the South all her constitutional rights. This was a principle upon which the North Americans would meet the South, not with bullets, but with ballots. Those were the weapons they would use, and it was to prepare themselves for the use of those weapons that they had met to-day. What they wanted was a rallying-point, around which Americans who sympathized with them might cluster. The following gentlemen were appointed as Vice-Presidents: J. McKinley, New-York; Luther Cald-

well, Jno. A. Slingerland, Albany; W. G. Parris, Washington County; A. Baker, Onandaga; W. Walley, Broome; S. Hammond, Steuben; J. Wheeler, Erie.

The Secretaries were appointed as follows: L. V.
Boyd, Albany; J. M. Graves, Orleans; R. Barnun, St. Lawrence.

The Committee on Credentials then reported in part. J. W. WALKER called attention to the fact that the Committee had not reported on the proper credentials presented by him from the Council to which he be-

Mr. MOTT, from the Committee on Credentials, stated that the credentials of J. W. Walker were regular, but it had been ascertained that he had been tampering with the members to induce them to vote for a resolu-tion indorsing Mr. Fillmore, and they had therefore resolved not to recognize his credentials.

Mr. Walker denied the allegation, and said he had

been from the first in favor of Americanism on princi-ple. He challenged any individual to rise here and say that he had ever received either patronage, or pay, or price. He had struggled for one man for two years, George Law, and denied that he had ever received from that person the value of a single loaf [Load cheers]. He said thus much to refute the slanders that had been spread about concerning him. He came home from Philapelphia diseatisfied with the action of the from Philapelphia dissatisfied with the action of the National Convention there, and had striven to upheld Freedom without sacrificing one lots of his American principles. He had been satisfied that N. P. Banks wasthe candidate for the North American party, and had supported him in consequence from first to last. Mr. Banks had been nominated, but after the Philadelphia Convention dropped him and Mr. Fremont was taken up, he had resolved not to support Pre-

mont, because he was satisfied that he was not sound on American principles. He had called upon Mr. Fremont in company with F. W. Palmer, esq. This was the first interview he had with him, and he waited upon him with the platform of the North Americans, wherein Americanism was diluted as badly as possible wherein Americanism was diluted as badly as possible. It was sufficient to say that the result of that interview was such that no American entertaining American principles could support Mr. Fremont, until he had more satisfactorily answered the questions then put to him. He (Walker) returned to the Convention, rehim. He (Walker) returned to the Convention, re-maining silent in the hope that something might turn up to prove him nistaken in Fremont. He had come here with proper credentials and been refused admittance. On Wednesday last he had learned that the North Americans intended to nominate Bayard Clark for Governor, with the understanding that he was to withdraw in favor of the nominee of the Republican Convention. He had asked Mr. Clark if this was Convention. He had asked Mr. Clark if this was true, and he had answered "Yes," and he had unwisely consented; but, like a true American as he was, he had afterward refused to permit his name to be used for any such purpose. He had at that time received through the Post Office a circular, coming from the Republican party, and spread broadcast over the land, denouncing Americanism, and exposing what was said to be the secret oaths of the Order. He felt was said to be the certain of the Order. He felt indignant and outraged that those pretending North Americans should lay plots for selling out to such a

party as this.

A. FREEMAN rose and endeavored to stop Mr. Walker, but he was put down by loud cries, "Down, down." Mr. WALKER proceeded to say that the publication of the statements made in The New-York Express had given rise to all this clamor against him-those papers were the letter of Mr. Ruggles to the Chairman of the

Republican party.

Grorer W. Bull of Buffalo rose to a question of Office W. Bell of Bullato rose to a question of order. The gentleman had been permitted to explain away the charge that he had tumpered with members of this Convention to induce them to vote for Mr. Fillmore; he was wandering from the point.

A member moved to refer the whole matter to a Comnittee. They were not bound to sit here listening to a

charge made by the Fillmore party.

Dr. Bennert of Onondaga said that no person had a right to make any such charge against a member of this party. He moved to give him leave to proceed.

Mr. WALKER continued to say that Mr. Ruggles had signed his name to the card published recently in The Express, from the North American Committee, and brought it to him (Walker) for signature. That card resigned the office to which they had been appointed. He had signed it subsequently. Mr. Rug-gles had thought proper to erase his name. He (Walker) had not done so, and the card had been published. When he came here he found he was the object of suspicion. He had approached no person with any object, such as charged by the Committee.

GEO. W. Bull of Buffalo said that the gentleman's eloquence reminded him of Balaam's ass, which could

not speak till it had seen an angel.

CHAUNCEY SHARFEE said that the charge brought by the Committee was a serious one. He moved the appointment of a Committee of five to examine the

evidence and report 'hereon. Carried.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Ruggles, Freeman,
N. Y., E. Smith, N. Y., and Francis W. Ingraham.

Col. SEYMOUR offered a preamble to the resolution recapitulating the cause of complaint against the actio of the Philadelphia Convention that nominated Filmore, and would make no nominations of State officer and elect no Electoral ticket, but would support th Republican ticket and nominations, as best calculate to oppose the extension of Slavery, and asking Re publicans to make their selection of candidates inde pendent of former political associations, so that all the opponents of the Administration could support then Mr. HAMMOND favored the resolutions, and hope that after their adoption the Convention would adjou

Mr. ARBROSE STEVENS moved that when the Cou vention meet again it should be with closed doors, ac mitting none but delegates and members of the pres Adopted. He then moved the previous question

Col. Seymour's resolutions.

Dr. Bennett rose to speak, but was provent Amid confusion the Convention adjourned till 7, the

to sit with closed doors.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 7 o'clock. Th doors were kept by men who admitted none but Dele

gates. Seventy-six persons were present.

FREDERICK WATERBURY called for the reading

the resolutions offered by Col. Seymour.

Mr. SEYMOUR desired to modify the resolutions. Dr. BENNETT claimed the floor and right to speak o

the resolutions.

Mr. Seymoun said it was thought by some that th resolutions made too humble concessions to the Repub resolving the expediency of making no nomination

and appointing a Committee of three to prepare an Address to the Americans of the State.

The time of debate was confined to ten minutes.

Dr. BENNETT, delegated by the Syracuse Fillmore ites, obtained the floor. He said he had struggled to advance the interests of the American party since it formation on its original platform. He attended th Philadelphia Convention, and always supported the man he believed a good American. He should be sorry to believe the contrary now. Whether the a tion of the Convention had been satisfactory to the party the public were left to judge. He alluded t the action of the New-York Convention which nor inated Fremont. At his mention of the name ther vas loud applause by the Convention.

Dr. BENNETT asked if the gentlemen who receive that name so warmly were satisfied that Fremont wa an American as they understood it? [Cries of "Yes yes," and cheers]. He could not think so. He has never given the assurance that he would treat Ameri cans as Americans. He was a professed Romas Catholic [Immense storm of hisses and yells, mingled with some applause]. Dr. Bennett hoped, if any mar meant to offer a personal insult to him, he would do it to his face. Several members disclaimed the intention. He would never desert American principles. If the Convention did so, he would retire from them and so with them no longer [Cries of "Time's up"].

Mr. VAN RIPER of New-York spoke in favor of th adoption of the resolutions. He hoped they would be adopted at once. He was in favor of Freedom from first to last. For this he had lost the esteem and friendship of his party in New-York, and had been branded as a traitor, but had borne all for Freedom He had injured himself, his business, his prospects, b was for Fremont, however, at all hazards.

FRED. WATERBURY was in favor of coalescing wit any party to beat the Democrats. He believed Fr ont alone could do it.

At this point a number of outsiders who could n

gain admission forced open the door on the side of th latform, and for a time a disturbance was anticipated. After being remonstrated with they did not enter the CHANCEY SHAFFER said he deemed it proper to say

that he had from Fremont's own lips that he never had been a Roman Catholic. That he never, in his life, saw or conversed with Fulmer. That he was not at Washington for six months before nor for two years after the time set by that gentleman. Ambrose Stevens had received similar assurances. Moreover, when he united on Premont he had unequivocally accepted the nomination on the platform adopted by the North Americans. GEORGE B. BULL said that allusion had beed made

to the religion of candidates. He deemed it highly improper. He said it was nothing to anybody whether Filmore had joined the Church of Rome while in Europe, or had become a Mormon. It was charged that Frement favored a dissolution of the Union. This is false. The Union could and would be preserved. The resolutions were then adopted.

Dr. BERRETT declared he could act no longer with

the Convention, and ondeavored to state his reasons, but was not heard. He withdrew from the Hall. A Committee of three-Mesers, Seymour, Stevens,

and Waterbury-were appointed to wait on the Republican Convention with the resolutions.

The CHAIR appointed as Executive Committee, to report the Address, Messrs. Seymour, Mott, Boyd,

Baker and Ruggles. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

#### THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 18, 1856.
The Convention reassembldd this morning. The Committee on Resolutions reported, through their Chairmain, Gov. Hunt, a series of resolutions as fol-

breelerd. That the Whigs of the United States are asse

Chairmain, Gov. Hunt, a series of resolutions as follows:

\*\*Resolved\*\* That the Whigs of the United States are assembled here by reverence for the Constitution and unalterable attachment to the National Union, and a fixed determination to dealin their power to preserve it for themselves and posterity. They have no new principles to announce—no new pisiform to establish, but are content broadly to rear where their forefathers have rested, upon the Constitution of the United States, wishing no safer guide, no higher law.

\*\*Resolved\*\* That we regard with the deepest anxiety the present disordered condition of our national affairs. A portion of the country being raward by civil war and large sections of our population embittered by mutual recriminations, and we distinctly trace these calamities to the culpable neglect of duty by the present National Administration.

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That the Government of these United States was formed by the conjunction or political unity of wide-spread geographical sections, materially differing not only in climate and preducts, but in their social domestic institutions, and that any cause which shall permanently array these sections in political motifities and organized parties, founded only on geographical distinctions, must inevitably prove fatal to the continuance of the National Turlon.

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That the Whigs of the United States have declared as the fundamental article of their political faith, the absolute necessity of avoiding geographical parties; that the danger so clearly discerned by the "Father of his Country," founded on egographical distinction," has now become fearfully apparent in the artiation convoluing the nation, which must be arrested at once if we would preserve our Constitutional Union from diamenter and the name of America from being blotted from the family of civilized nations.

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That all who revere the Constitution and Union must look with alarm at the parties in the field in the present Presidential campaign—one claiming only to repr

more Presidency will furnish the best if not the only means of restoring peace.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the nomination of Andrew J. Done-ison for the Vice-Presidency, regarding him as a national conservative patriot, faithfully devoted to the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That the spontaneous rising of the Whigs throughout the country, their prompt raily to the support of the highest national interests, and the spirit here displayed, sufficiently attest the importance of preserving and reinvigorating their party organization; that a National Whig Committee, one from each of the States, be appointed by the President, with authority to call any further Convention, and generally promote an effective organization of the party throughout the States.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published, and respectively submitted by this Convention as an address to the people of the United States.

ly submitted by this Convention as an address to the people of the United States.

The resolutions were received with unbounded en-thusiasm, and unanimously adopted.

Speeches in favor of Mr. Fillmore were then made by David Paul Brown and others.

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To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune. SIR: Inclosed please find draft for \$100, for the Kan-

sas Fund—to be credited as below. I have collected this amount in less than two days—the best part of it this amount in less than two days—the best part of it in the following mamner: Being afflicted with a bodily infirmity, which renders me unable to walk, I scated myself in a public store, and solicited contributions from those who called in to trade. In no single instance has a Fremont man, if able, failed to respond. I do not slight the Buchanan men, but I have not yet been successful in obtaining a single dime from one of them—elthough in conversation with them, they universally claim to be in favor of making Kansar a Free State, and admit that the only way to make it such is for the Free-State men to settle there, and if not able to maintain themselves in consequence of internal troubles, must be supported by the liberality of citizens from the Free States. You will soon receive another, remittance, for I think I shall be able to raise without difficulty \$300 or \$400 from his town. I never saw the time when citizens were so universally ready as the time when citizens were so universally ready to contribute for a benevolent enterprise as they now are for this cause. The Free-State men in Kansaa are for this cause. The Free-State men in Kansaa have for the cause. The warrent in Kansaa have for the cause. If a single enterprising individual in port themselves. If a single enterprising individual in every town in New-Eugland would take it apon himeryely town in New-Eugland would take it

\$1,000,000 would be raised in forty-eight hours. There are thousands that are ready and even anxious to give that will never do it because they put it off from time to time, who will subscribe liberally if personally

Respectfully yours,
Meriden, Colm., Sept. 12, 1856.

## RELEASE OF THE KANSAS PRISONERS. From The Erening Post.

From The Exercing Post.

The terrors of the people's judgment have taken hold of our insane Administration. The recent demonstrations in Iowa and Vermont, enforced as they were by the thunder tones of Maine, have actually frightened the official coadjutors of Border Ruffianism into a temporary and pertial suspension of hostilities against Kansas. Gov. Robinson and his associates, who have been held for months in imprisonment under a spurious indictment for treason, are released on ball, and Gov. Geary promises to drive the non-resident invaders of Kansas from the Territory. So says the telegraph, and we hope the announcement may prove time.

But let it be remembered that this is a very inadequate beginning for the meliorarion of affairs in Kansus. The remedy here proposed is a mere son to appears the indignation of the North, which ought to be contented with nothing short of a complete change in the administration of the Territory, and, what is more important, the overthrow of the present Federal Administration, the author of the unparalleled wrongs under which the Free-State men suffer.

Nothing can give nonce permanent peace, to Kansus

under which the Free-State men suffer.

Nothing can give peace, permanent peace, to Kaneas short of the abolition of the spurious Legislature and their spurious code, the removal of the twin Draces of the Territory, Lecompte and Cato, and the permanent exclusion of the Missouri ballot-bex stuffers, whose bowic-knives and pistols now triumph over the liberty of the people. And the very fact that our Buchanece Administration have attempted nothing but the miserable half-way shift of bailing the prisoners and exhilarating the Lawrence men with empty promises, proves their artesolution and insincerity.

This kind of clap-trap is too short-lived and too sinister in its object to satisfy the freemen of this country. We have no doubt that the ruffianly grasp of the Buchaneer oppressors on the throat of Prec Kanasa will be loosened; but only till the 4th of November, with a view-to renew the outrage with the more impunity afterward.

"The est doth play

mity afterward.

"The cat doth play.
And after slay."

"The cat doth play, And after slay."

The ruling spirits of the so-called Democratic party are as determined now upon their great work of enslaving the Freemen of Kansas as they were when the first Blue Lodge was organized, or when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was first suggested by Atchison. But they are too angacious to precipitate matters, and know that they will accomplish more by lying lew till the election is over. "Don't," say they to their pliant servant, the President, "Don't iritate the people too much just now, or Buchanan may be defeated, and the whole scheme fall through. Let the "Free-State men off on bail; but retain the laws and "the Judges." And that is precisely the policy the President has adopted. The discarded Chief Magistrate really believes that the South will take him up again; that Buchanan having served but one tarm, Southern gratitude will bear him again to the White House. Hence his refusal to acquiesce in any radicel measures for the restoration of the rights of Kansas; hence his reply to the Kansas Committee, that the Territorial laws should be enforced at all hazards. He is heart and soul in the scheme for subduing Kansas.

It is therefore to be hoped that this slight but significant concession of the Administration to the tremandous pressure of public sentiment will only prove a stronger incentive to the opposition, and may swell the tide of public indignation until it shall sweep the last vestige of Federal tyranny from its atrongholds. Let the people demand not merely a change of Territorial policy, but of the Federal Administration. The election of Fremout is the only care for the wrongs of Kansas.

FREMONT AT HOME.

DESCRIPTION OF A CALL UPON HIM AT HIS HOUSE.

Correspondence of The Boston Christian Freeman.

New-York, We denesday, July 23, 1856.

This forencon I started out, under a hot sun, to fulfill an engagement which I made yesterday. At just 12 o'clock m. I rang the bell at the door of No. 56 Ninth street. As I stood there waiting for an answer to my summons, I instinctively cast my eyes up to see where the balcony had been broken, for not many evenings since there was a crash there somewhere while quite a precious load was upon it. But I could see nothing, the hands of the artiticer having made all right. I had just seen that there was nothing to be seen, when the door was opened. I handed my card to the attendant, and was conducted to the front parlor on the second floor, where I was left alone some ten or fifteen minutes. The apartment was furnished in a style of aimple luxuriousness, everything there being made either for comfort or use. Upon the walls were some valuable paintings, and among these a fine portrait of "Old Bullion," Also, a characteristic likeness of the from statesman of South Carolina, Calhoun. Many books were there, some of them much read; and I could not but notice that these latter were works of noble merit—mostly scientific, historical, and records of important ravels. The best poets were there, and had certainly been often thumbed.

At length the attendant called upon me, and desired me to follow him. In a quiet, simply-furnished apartment upon the rear of the first floor, I found my host. I was not prepared to meet such a man. None of the published prints of him which I had seen did him justice. Yet I knew that I held Col. John Charles Frenost by the hand.

I had expected to see a stout-built, full-featured, dark,

by the band.

I had expected to see a stout-built, full-featured, dark, sharpe-yed man, with the air of "rough-and-tumble" life tresh upon him. I was looking for an eye that should piece me through, and make me feel anywhere but at home. In short I was all prepared to keep cool and wear an outward show of ease. But mark:

I met a man rather below the medium size, as far as mere build is concerned, with a mid, modest saprassion of countenance; a deep, meaning eye, but beaming with intellectual light; a brow nobly formed, though half-hidden by the dark, curling hair, which parts in the ceater and floats away on either side; a bold, aquiline nose, with those finely-curved nostrils which, mark the fearless, firm-souled man; lips rather thia, and not at all hidden by the graceful mustache; a prosiment chin for character, though in perfect keeping with the rest of the feature. I never saw a masculine face with so much boldness of outline, and less of the animal. There is hardly an animal feature discernible. It is all MAN—true, pure, and noble. His feelings speak out plainly in his face, especially in his eyes and lips; and the varying shades of his countenance betray at once the man who is not used to concealment or prevarieation.

At first the visitor is hardly willing to believe that the lightly-built man before him is the Alexander of Californ a—tle Veepneius of the Rocky Mountains; but when we note that firmness of muscle—that fine knitting of frame—that superabundance of nerve and neatly arranged muscle—we are no longer at fault.

I had not spekten with him a full minute before I felt as perfectly at home as though I had been with a member of my own family. His salutation was frank and menly, free from all study, and bore upon its tone a genial welcome. I wondered, ere I was introduced, if my costume was an fait, or comme if fault.

I had not spekten with him a full minute before I felt as perfectly at home as though I; a split land for I had studied my own combite in my not seen the parts, which had been with